

Areas Posing Unacceptable Risk to Benthic Organisms
Ecological and Human Health risk assessments conducted as part of the RI identified total PCBs, and to a lesser extent dioxins/furans, PAHs, and DDx as the chemicals accounting for the most calculated human and ecological risk. Localized areas constituting approximately 5% of the study area were associated with toxicity to benthic invertebrates from total PCBs, total PAHs, and total DDTs. None of these areas were associated with LPA.

Data show the absence of contaminant concentrations at or above risk levels adjacent to or downstream of LPA.

Maximum concentrations at non-toxic stations in PBRA's							
SQG	562	0.722	1.72	53,000	218	18,000	500
PBRA	Copper	Mercury	Silver	TBF	TDDx	TLPAH	TPCB
2-1E ^a							1,900
4-1E ^a							1,700
5-1W ^a						75,000	
5-9E ^a					234		
5-10W						69,000	
5-14W ^a					343		
6-2W				=SQG		650,000	
6-8E ^a							3,250
7-1W					11,500		1,000
8-1E ^a							1,000
8-6E							2,360
8-11E							894
9-1W ^a							2,500
11-1E					320		1,300

Minimum concentrations at toxic stations, where all toxic stations in the PBRA exceed the SQG							
SQG	562	0.249	1.72	53,000	218	18,000	500
PBRA	Copper	Mercury	Silver	TBF	TDDx	TLPAH	TPCB
3-2E							1,600
5-2W						41,000	
5-7W						86,000	
6-2W						23,000	
6-10W						31,000	
7-1W					222		
7-3W					261		
8-4E	1,080						1,600
8-14W			<SQG				930

Level 0 or 1: Chemical concentrations would be unlikely to cause adverse effects to benthic invertebrates
Level 2: Concentrations uncertain to cause adverse effects to benthic invertebrates
Level 3: Concentrations likely to cause adverse effects on benthic invertebrates

Pooled Bioassay Reference Threshold

- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3

Bioaccumulative Risk Area

- Total DDx
- Total PCB Aroclors

Potential Risk from Sediment Toxicity

- Exceedance of Combined Chemistry SQGs
- Area of Benthic Risk with No Toxicity Test

Copper

- Area of Benthic Risk
- Unlikely to Represent Benthic Risk

Silver

- Area of Benthic Risk

Mercury

- Unlikely to Represent Benthic Risk

Total DDx

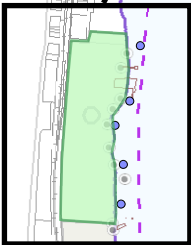
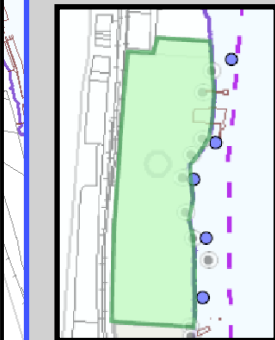
- Area of Benthic Risk
- Benthic Risk Uncertain
- Unlikely to Represent Benthic Risk

Total PCB Aroclors

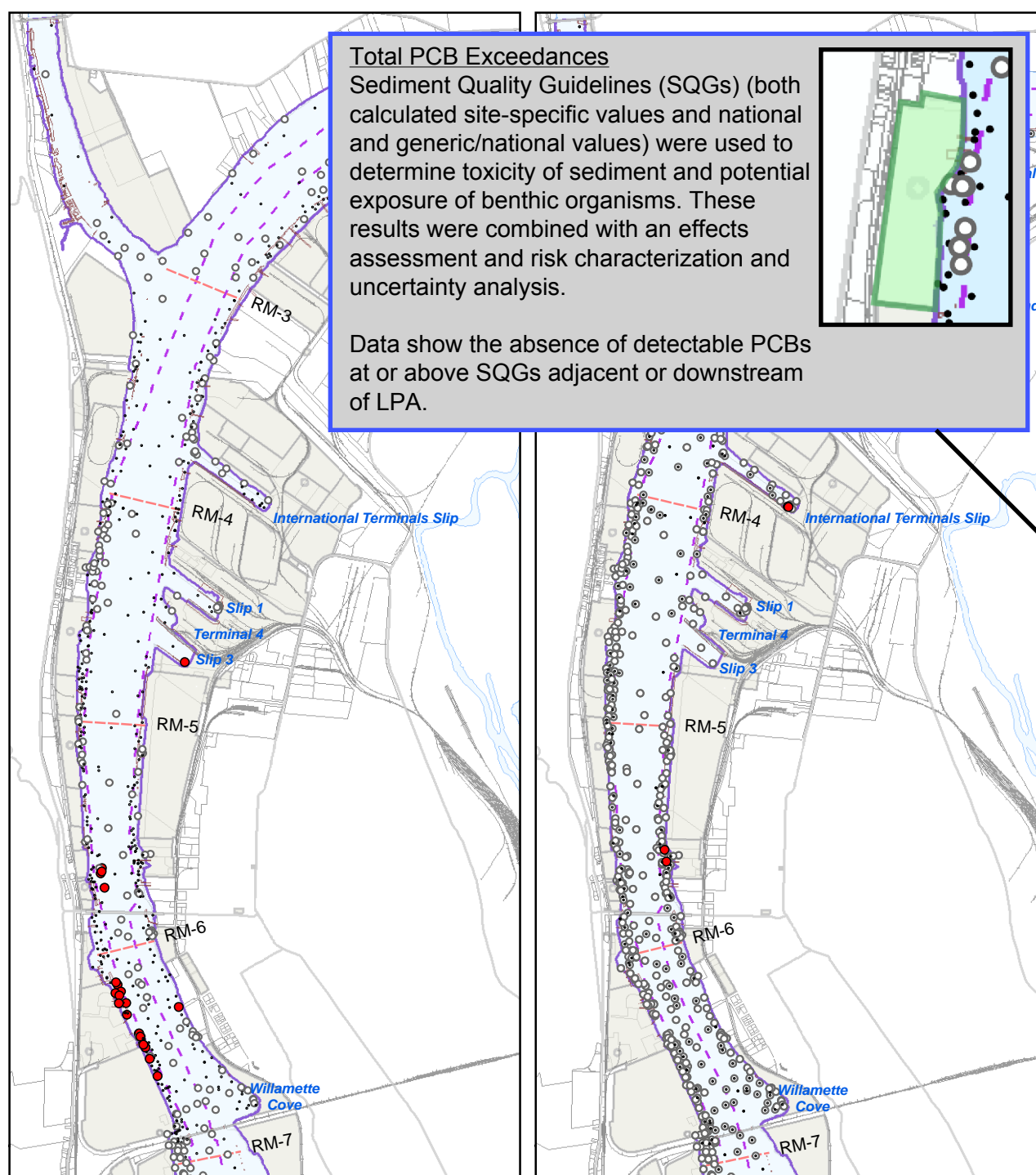
- Area of Benthic Risk
- Benthic Risk Uncertain
- Unlikely to Represent Benthic Risk

Total Low PAHs

- Area of Benthic Risk
- Benthic Risk Uncertain
- Unlikely to Represent Benthic Risk

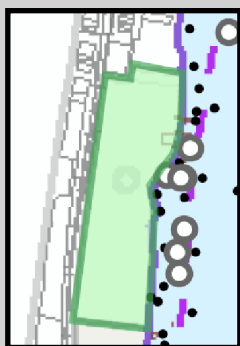


Prepared by LSM 07/24/2009, Map 3301: W:\Projects\01-25-01 Portland Harbor ERA\Data\GIS\Events\BERA\Section6to10_HOs



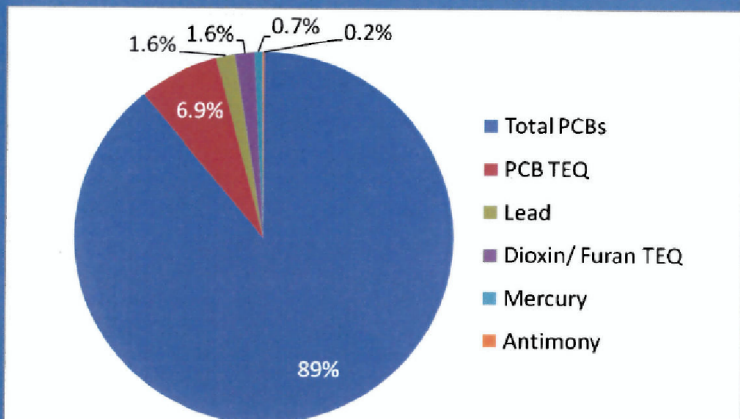
Total PCB Exceedances
Sediment Quality Guidelines (SQGs) (both calculated site-specific values and national and generic/national values) were used to determine toxicity of sediment and potential exposure of benthic organisms. These results were combined with an effects assessment and risk characterization and uncertainty analysis.

Data show the absence of detectable PCBs at or above SQGs adjacent or downstream of LPA.

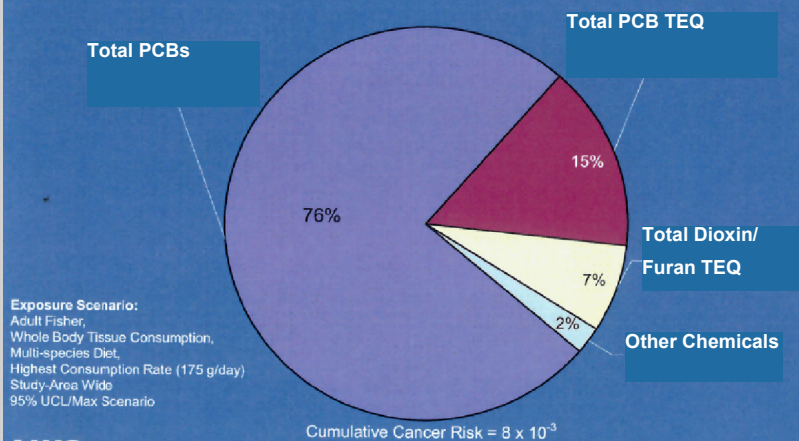


Risk Drivers:

PCBs are the most significant contributor to both human and ecological risks. Bioaccumulation of PCBs and DDTs put organisms higher on the food chain at more risk, with mink and otter as the ecological receptors at the greatest risk.

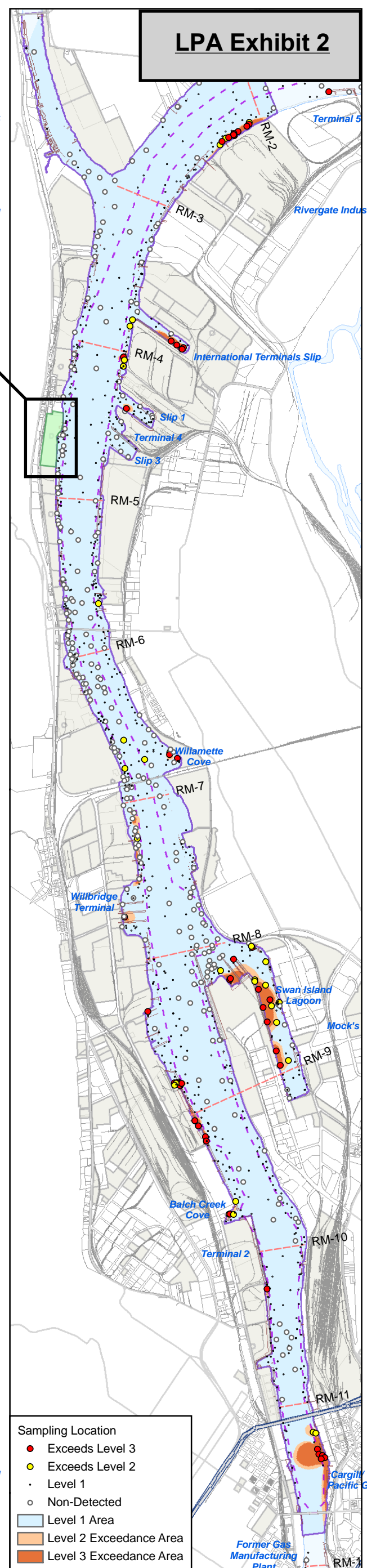


TEQ = Toxic equivalent concentration



Cumulative Cancer Risk = 8×10^{-3}

- Level 1
 - Non-Detected



LPA Exhibit 2

Sampling Location

- Exceeds Level 3
- Exceeds Level 2
- Level 1
- Non-Detected

Level 1 Area

Level 2 Exceedance Area

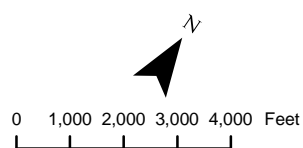
Level 3 Exceedance Area

Map 0-17
SQG Exceedances Plotted on NN Interpolation
of Sediment Total PCB Aroclors Concentrations

**Portland Harbor RI/FS
Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment**

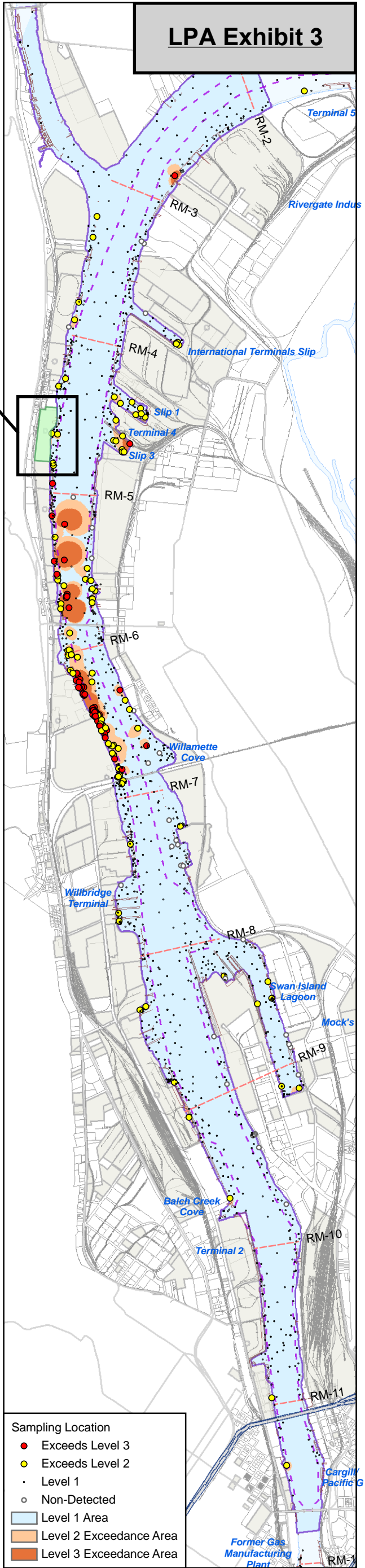
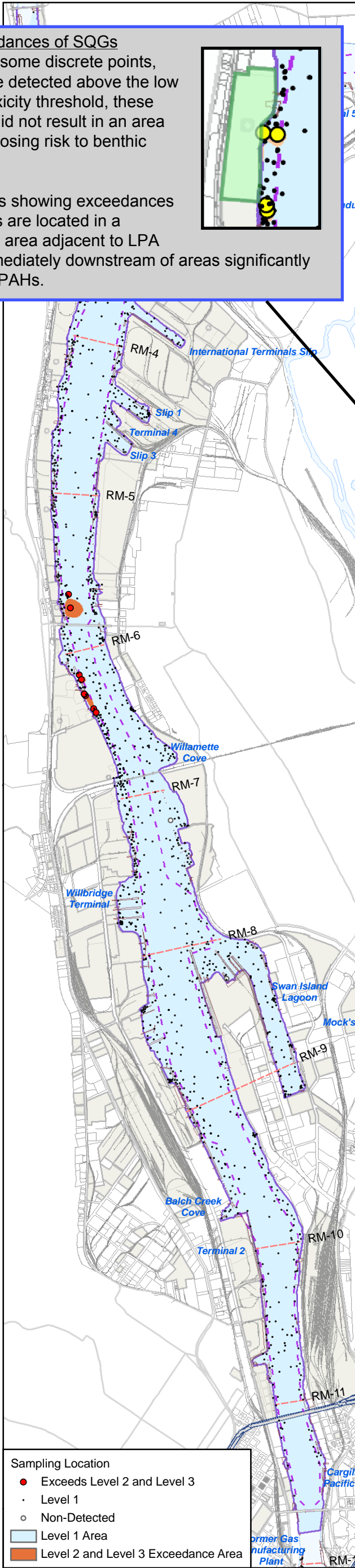
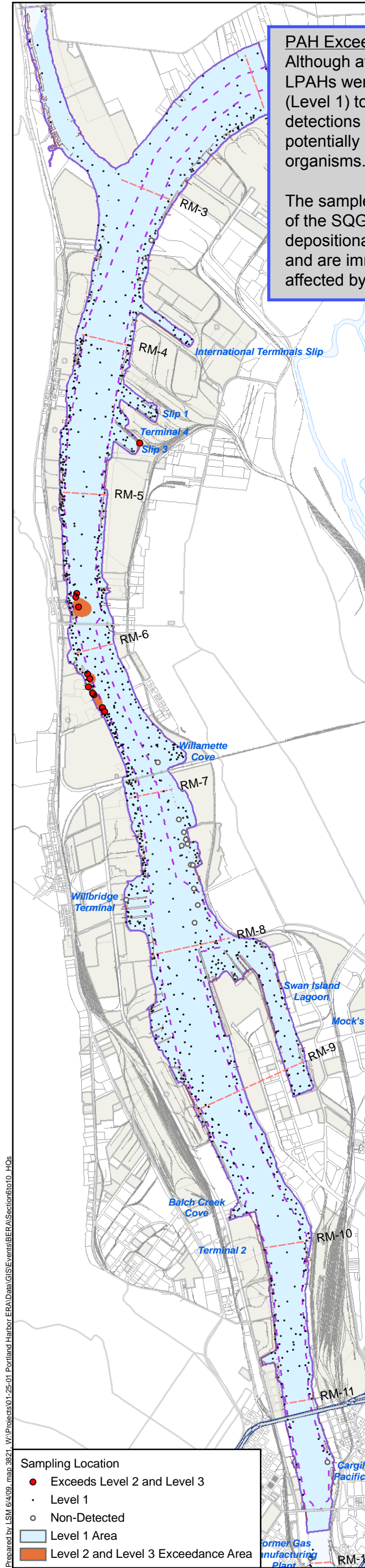
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FEATURE SOURCES:
Transportation, Property, or Boundaries: Metro RLIS.
Channel & River miles: US Army Corps of Engineers.



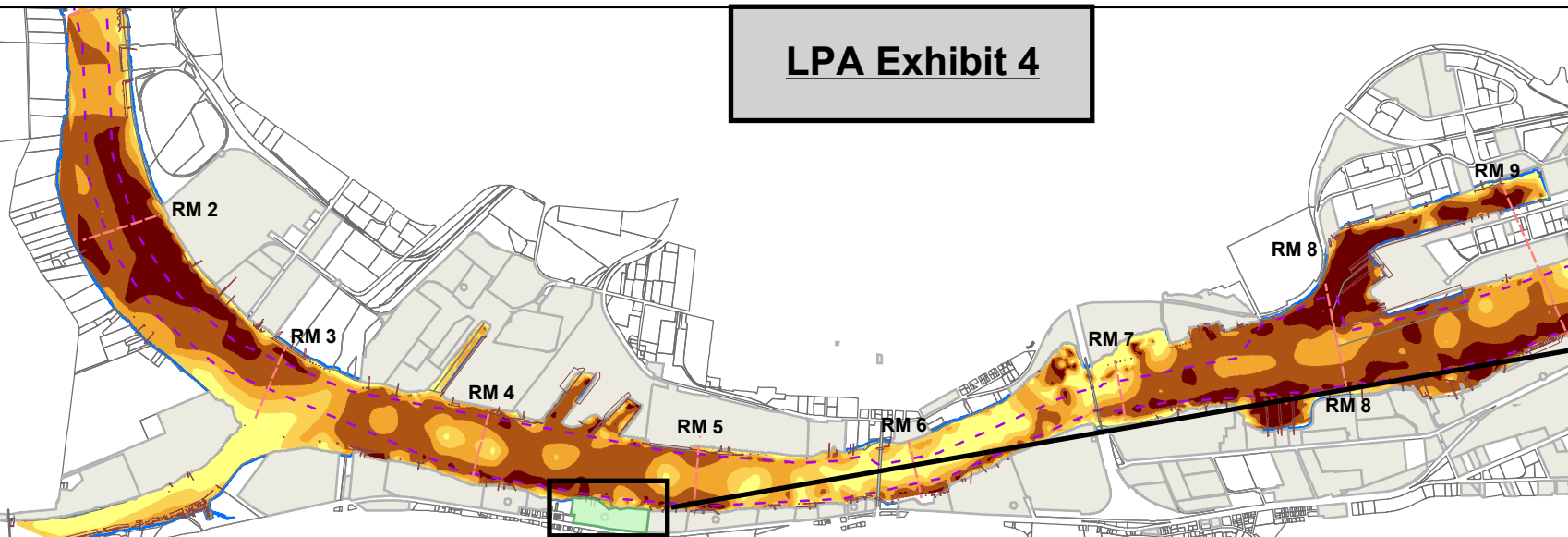
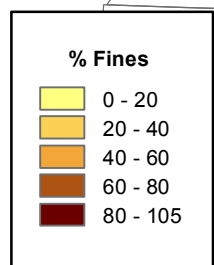


Map 6-12
SQG Exceedances Plotted on NN Interpolation
of Sediment Total Benzofluoranthene
Concentrations

Map 6-13
SQG Exceedances Plotted on NN Interpolation
of Sediment Total HPAH Concentrations

Map 6-14
SQG Exceedances Plotted on NN Interpolation
of Sediment Total LPAH Concentrations

LPA Exhibit 4

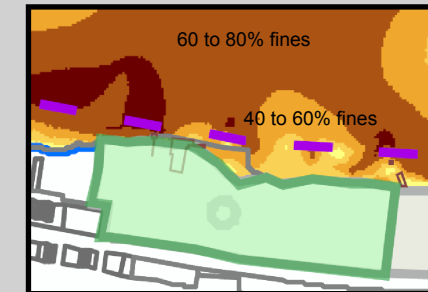


Sediment Transport

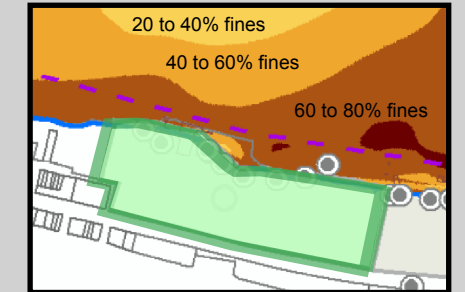
LPA is in a depositional reach of Portland Harbor, as shown by the higher percentage of fine-grained sediment, bathymetric changes from 2002 to 2009, and sediment transport modeling.

Characteristic grain sizes adjacent to LPA

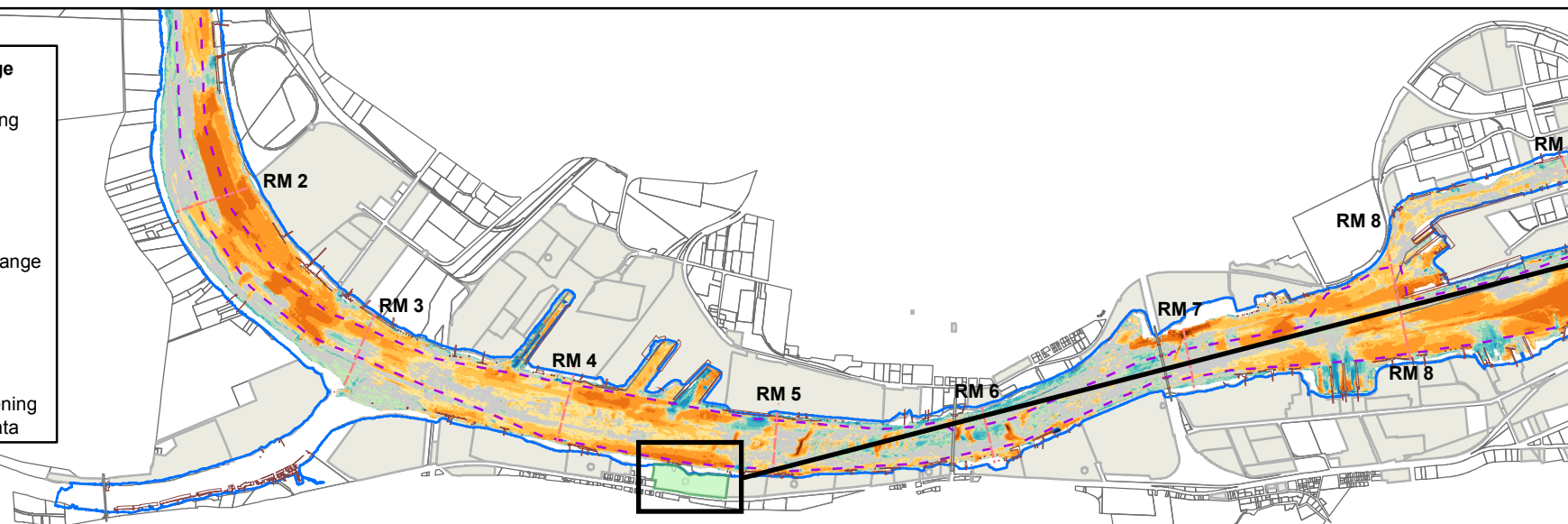
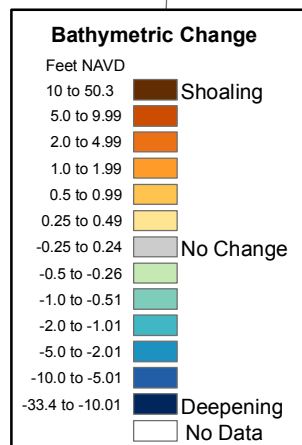
Finer-grained sediments indicate depositional environments. Sediment particle sizes adjacent to LPA are dominated by silts, particularly subsurface sediment which consistently ranges between 60-80% fines. Coarser fractions indicate a higher energy scour zone upstream of LPA from river mile (RM) 5 to 7, from which sediments are likely to be eroded.



Surface sediment composition

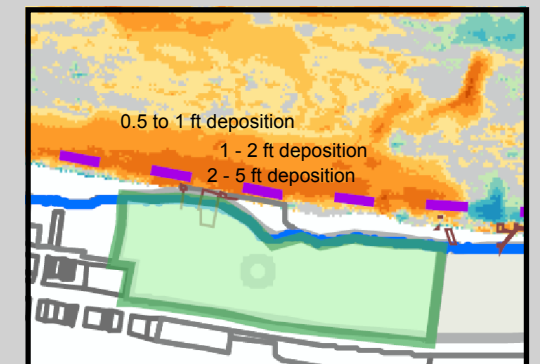


Shallow (30 cm) subsurface sediment composition (Map 3.4-3)

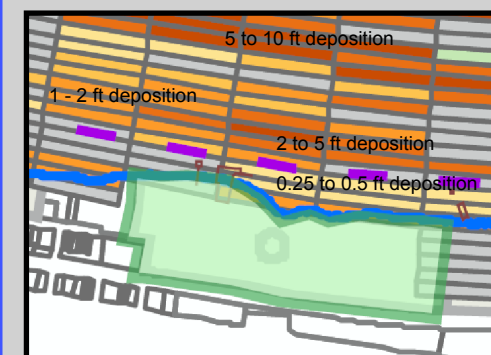
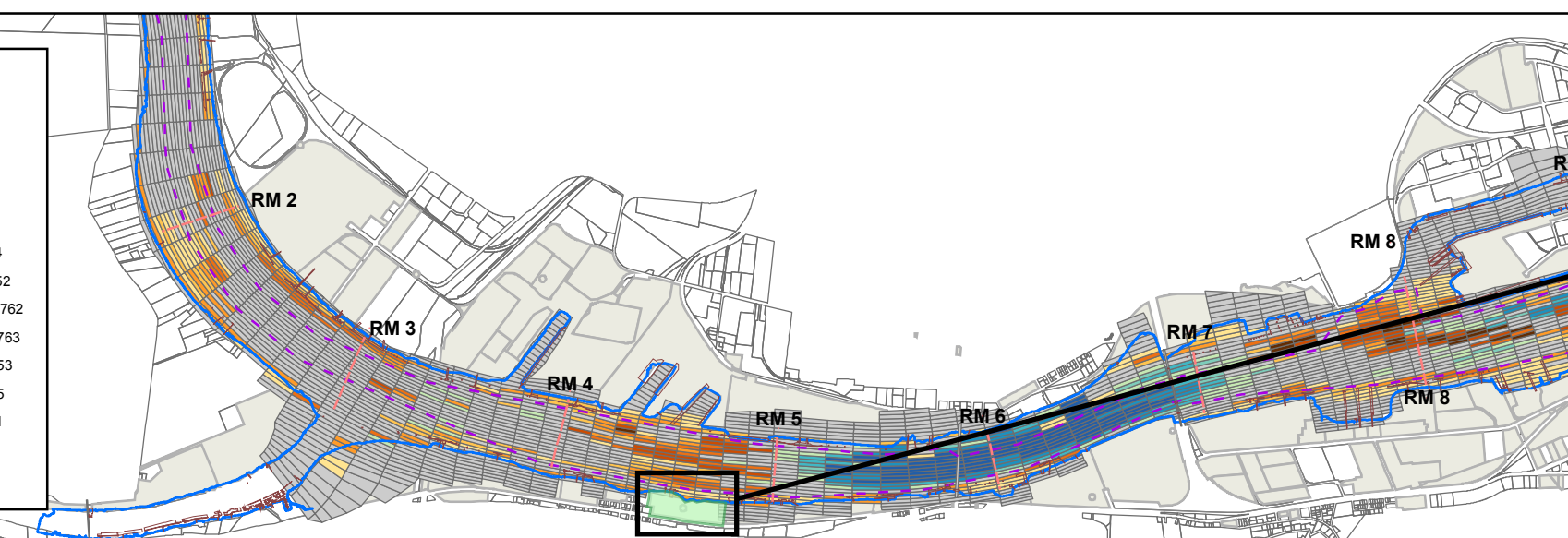
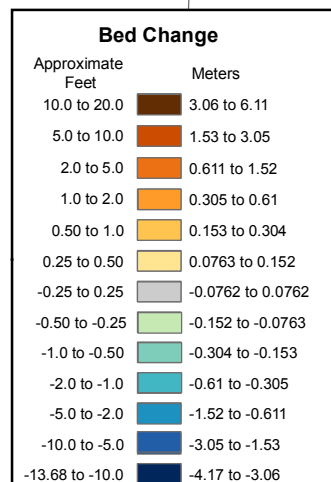


Measured Bathymetric Changes

River bottom elevation changes were compared over a 7 year period to determine where erosion and deposition have occurred. Net deposition of sediment was documented offshore of LPA, amounting to 2 to 5 feet in many areas indicating contaminated sediment transported from upstream sources may have been deposited adjacent to LPA.



Bathymetric change from July 2002 to January 2009



Maximum modeled erosion for high flow scenario

Sediment Transport Modeling

A hydrodynamic and sediment transport model was used in the RI to predict maximum erosion and deposition under different flow conditions. For a major flood event of 160,000 cfs¹, deposition of up to 0.5 to 2.0 feet off the shoreline of LPA was predicted, supporting the bathymetric changes measured during the RI. Significant erosion (of 10 feet or more) was predicted for the high energy zone upstream from LPA, where significant contamination is present.

¹ Mean daily flows of approximately 160,000 cfs or more were recorded on 119 days (0.9 percent) over the 30-year period of record and on 14 days (0.5 percent) over the RI water years 2001 through March 31, 2008.

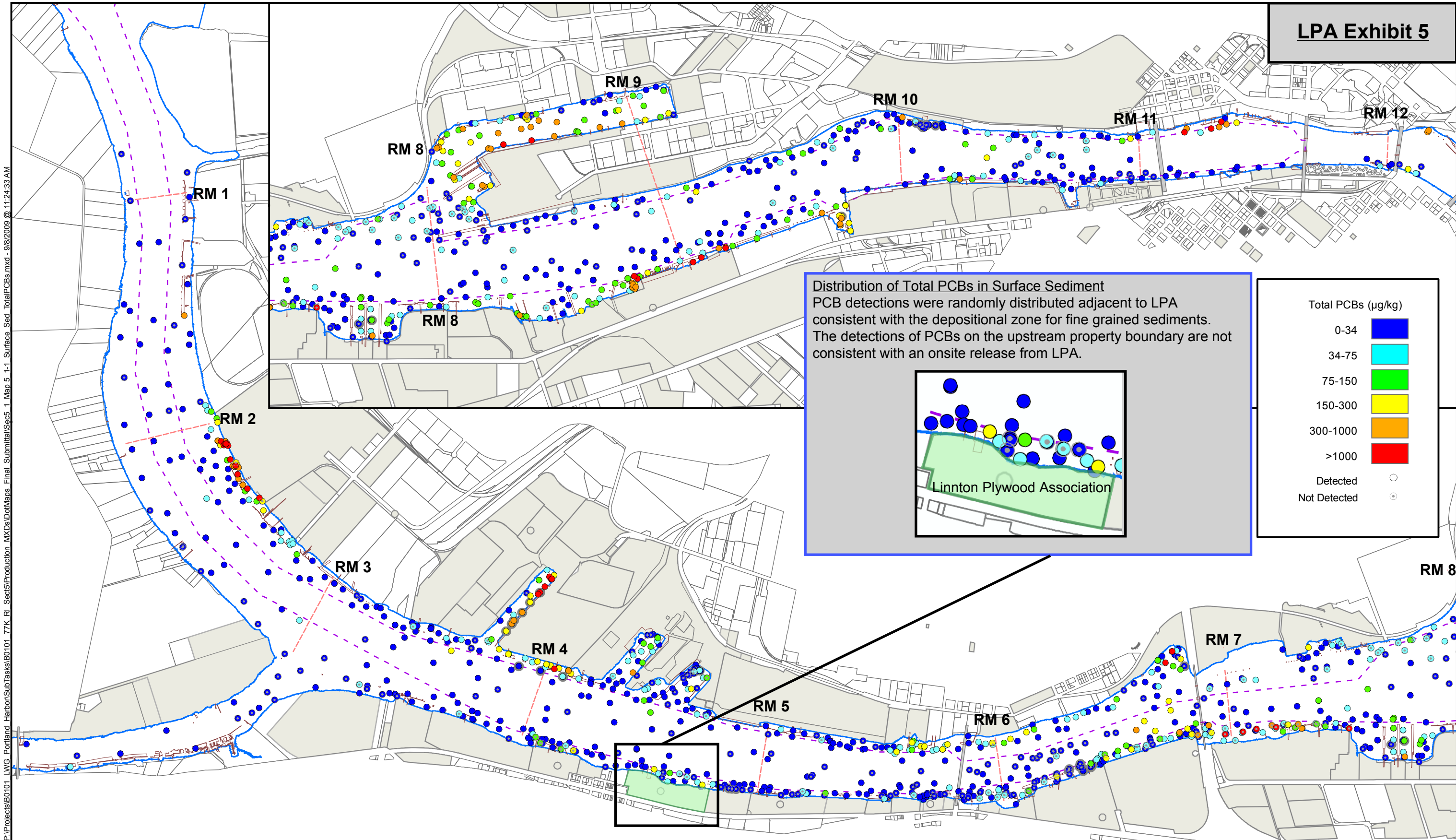
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Map Features

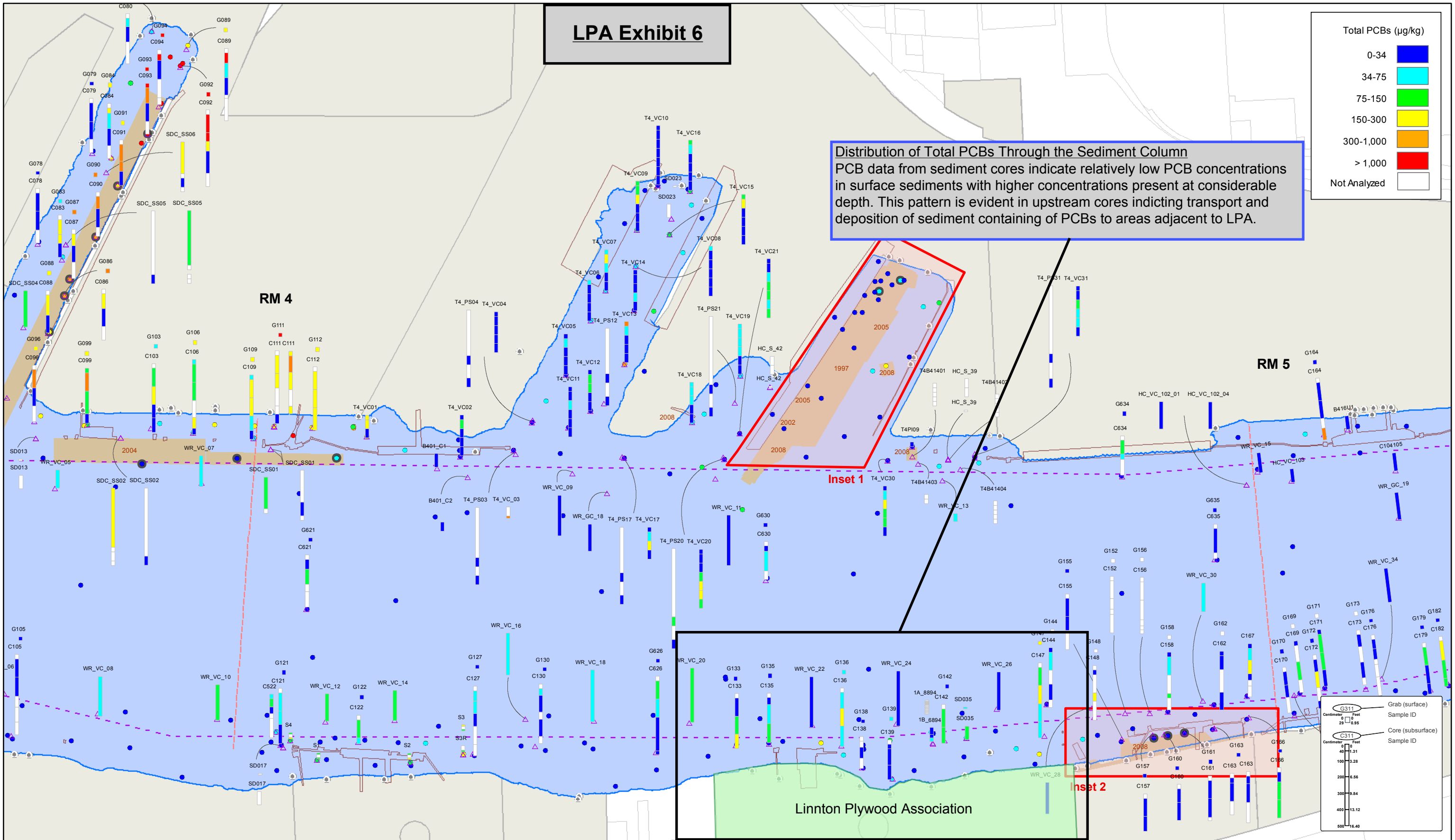
- River Miles
- - - Navigation Channel
- River Edge +13 ft NAVD
- Bridges
- Docks and Structures
- Upland ECSI Sites (2008)
- Waterfront Taxlots

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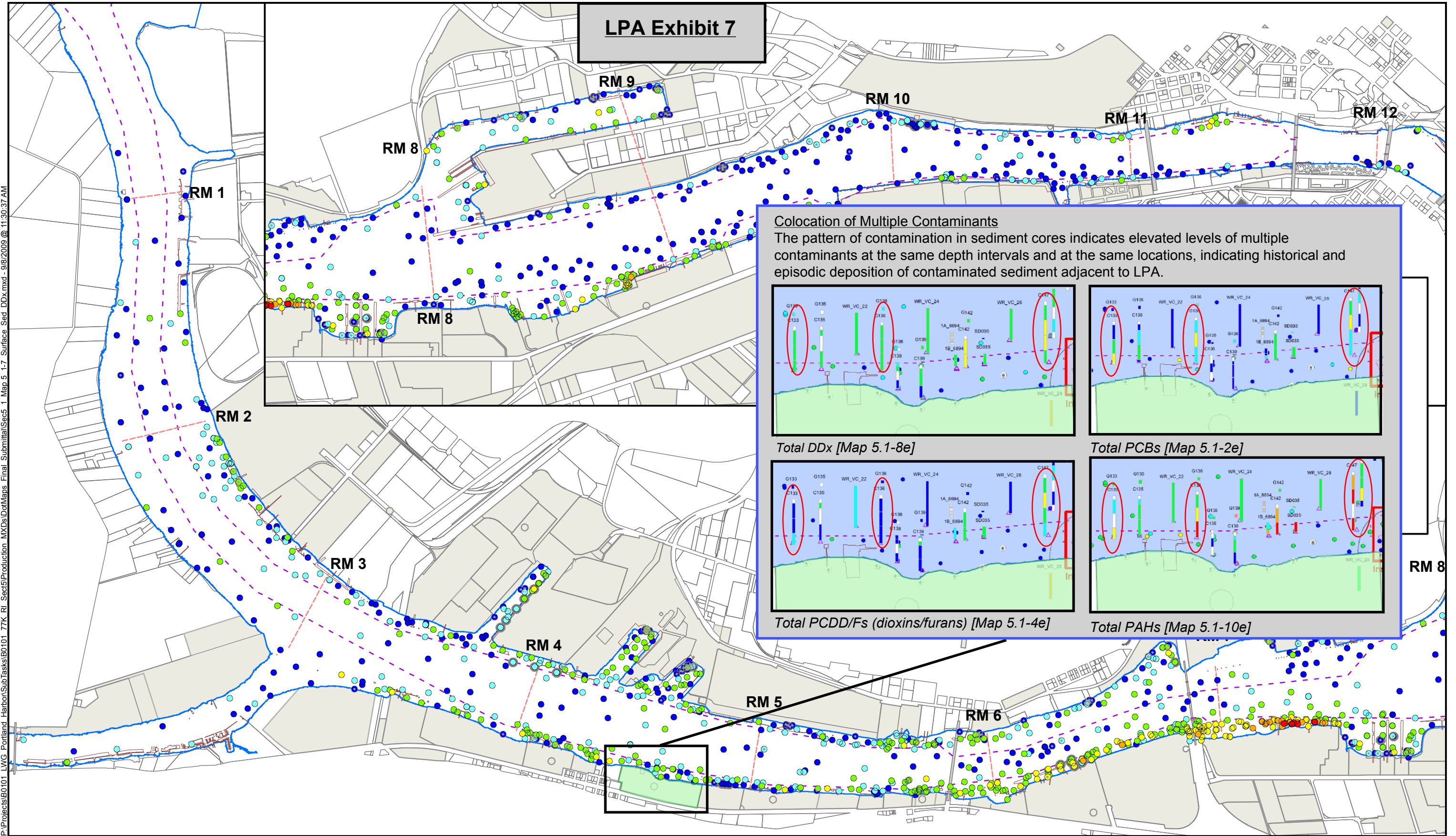
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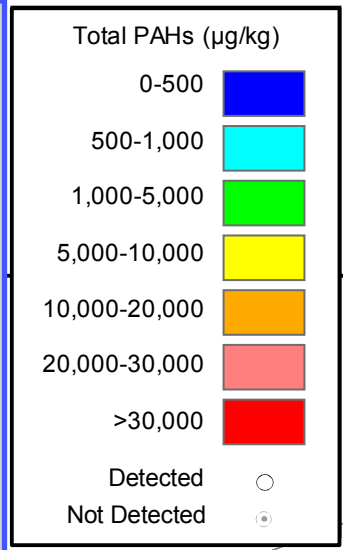
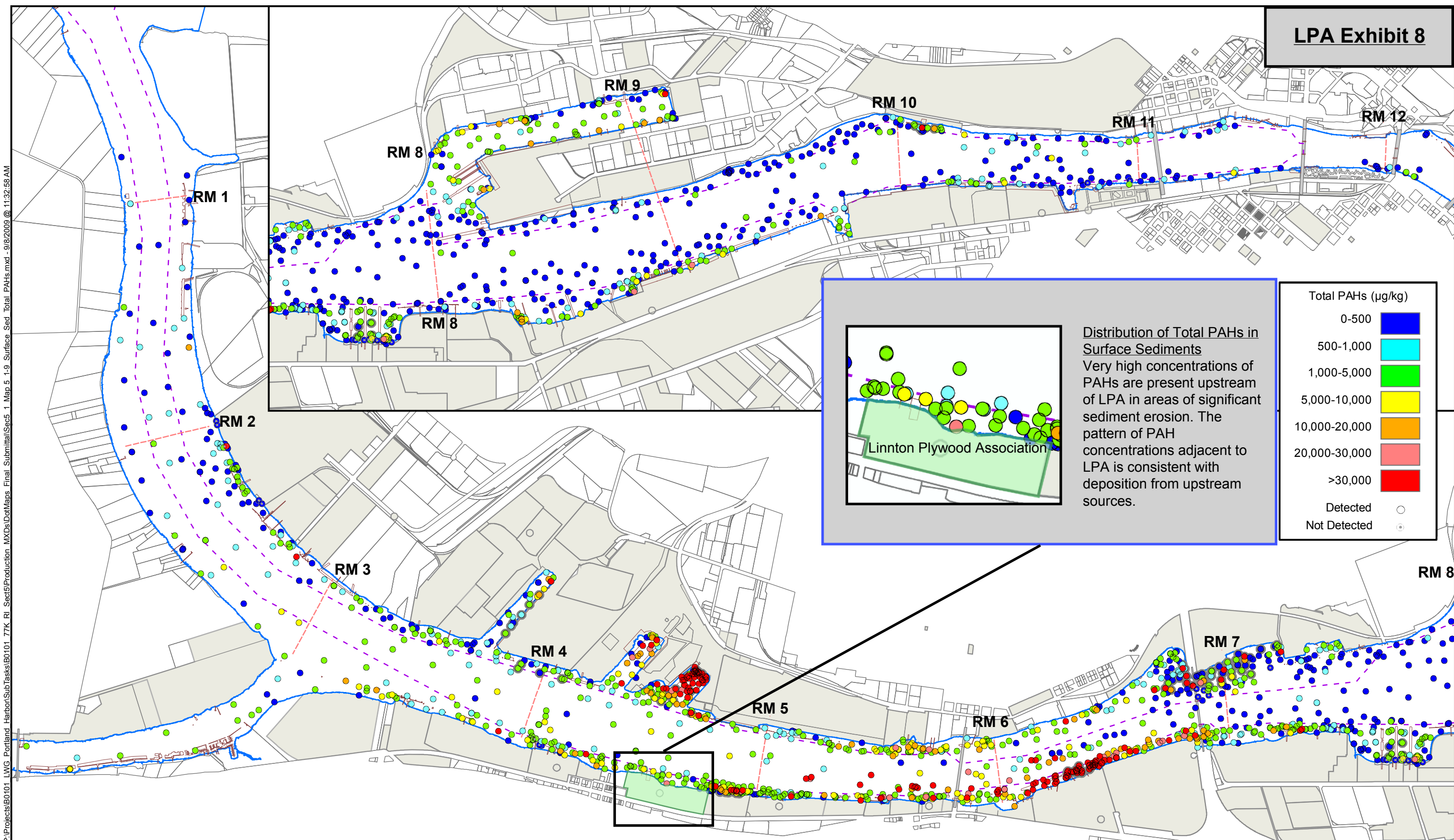
- River Miles
- - - Navigation Channel
- River Edge +13 ft NAVD
- Bridges
- Docks and Structures
- Surface Dredge/Cap Locations
- Upland ECSI Sites (2008)
- Waterfront Taxlots

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LPA Exhibit 8



Distribution of Total PAHs in Surface Sediments
Very high concentrations of PAHs are present upstream of LPA in areas of significant sediment erosion. The pattern of PAH concentrations adjacent to LPA is consistent with deposition from upstream sources.

